

# **Montana**

## **3-Year Plan to Address DMC**

**2009 - 2011**

### **3. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact Core Requirement.**

#### **Phase I. Identification**

##### **1. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets:**

Reference Attachment #2

##### **2. Statewide Data Discussion:**

###### **(a) Barriers to identification:**

**1). Lack of data:** When Montana first started using the Relative Rate Index (RRI), they identified a lack of access to data that met the federal definitions for most points of contact (POC) on the RRI. A plan was devised to capture data for each POC that met federal definitions and to use available data in the interim. As of May 2005, Montana now has duplicated counts of data that meet or are the equivalent of the federal definitions for all of the POC of the RRI, except for the petitions filed point of contact. If a youth with a petition pending in Youth Court commits a new offense that requires a petition, the Court does not open a new petition against that youth. Instead the original petition is amended to include the new offense.

**2). Statistical reliability of RRI for small number of cases:** Initially the limitation of the RRI for use with small numbers was a barrier to identification. Montana worked with Dr. William Feyerherm to develop an RRI instrument that was statistically reliable to as few as 30 cases. This is still insufficient for Montana's small numbers of cases at the deepest contact points of the system but provides statistically reliable information about more contact points of the system than the prior instrument.

The new RRI is likely statistically reliable for identification of DMC for most minority populations meeting the 1% criteria for assessment, at arrest through detention. Only American Indian/Alaskan Natives have sufficient population for the RRI to be statistically reliable beyond the point of detention.

###### **(b). RRI discussion:**

###### **1). Baseline 2003 Minority populations meeting the 1% rule:**

Statewide, Montana had three populations that meet the 1% rule: Hispanic or Latino, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Other/Mixed.

(Reference the Data Entry Section of the RRI on the following page)

## Data Entry Section

### AREA REPORTED

State : Montana

County : Statewide

Reporting Period 1/1/2003  
through 12/31/2003

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	107,623	96,065	366	2,260	613	65	6,672	1,582	11,558
2. Juvenile Arrests	10,878	8,530	93	209	28	7	1,416	595	2,348
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	11,637	9,152	94	217	33	7	1,465	669	2,485
4. Cases Diverted	9,081	7,311	66	167	19	6	993	519	1,770
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,223	1,683	30	96	6	3	405	0	540
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	956	747	9	38	0	0	127	35	209
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	838	660	7	37	0	0	105	29	178
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	378	286	4	11	0	0	62	15	92
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	70	52	0	5	0	0	13	0	18
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	24	19	2	0	0	0	2	1	5

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes

No

Yes

No

No

Yes

Yes

release 10/17/05

## 2). Statistically Significant DMC Baseline Re-Identification for:

**A) Hispanic/Latino Youth:** Re-analysis of the 2003 baseline data using the 2005 version of the RRI identified statistically significant DMC for Hispanic/Latino youth at the contact points of detention and cases petitioned. The number of cases of confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities and cases transferred to adult court were insufficient for analysis.

Hispanic/Latino youth were 2.41 times more likely to be detained and 2.15 times more likely to have petitions filed than White youth.

### DMC Web-based Data Entry System - RRI Minority Report

State: Montana      Data: DMC Tracking Data  
County: Statewide      Reporting Period: 01/01/2003-12/31/2003

**Selected Race: Hispanic or Latino (of any race)**

Contact/Decision Points	White Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index
1. Population at Risk			
2. Arrest	88.79	92.48	1.04
3. Referral	107.29	103.83	0.97
4. Diversion	79.88	76.96	0.96
5. Detention	18.39	44.24	2.41
6. Petitioned	8.16	17.51	2.15
7. Delinquent	88.35	97.37	1.10
8. Probation	43.33	29.73	0.69
9. Confinement	7.88	13.51	**
10. Transferred	2.54	0	--

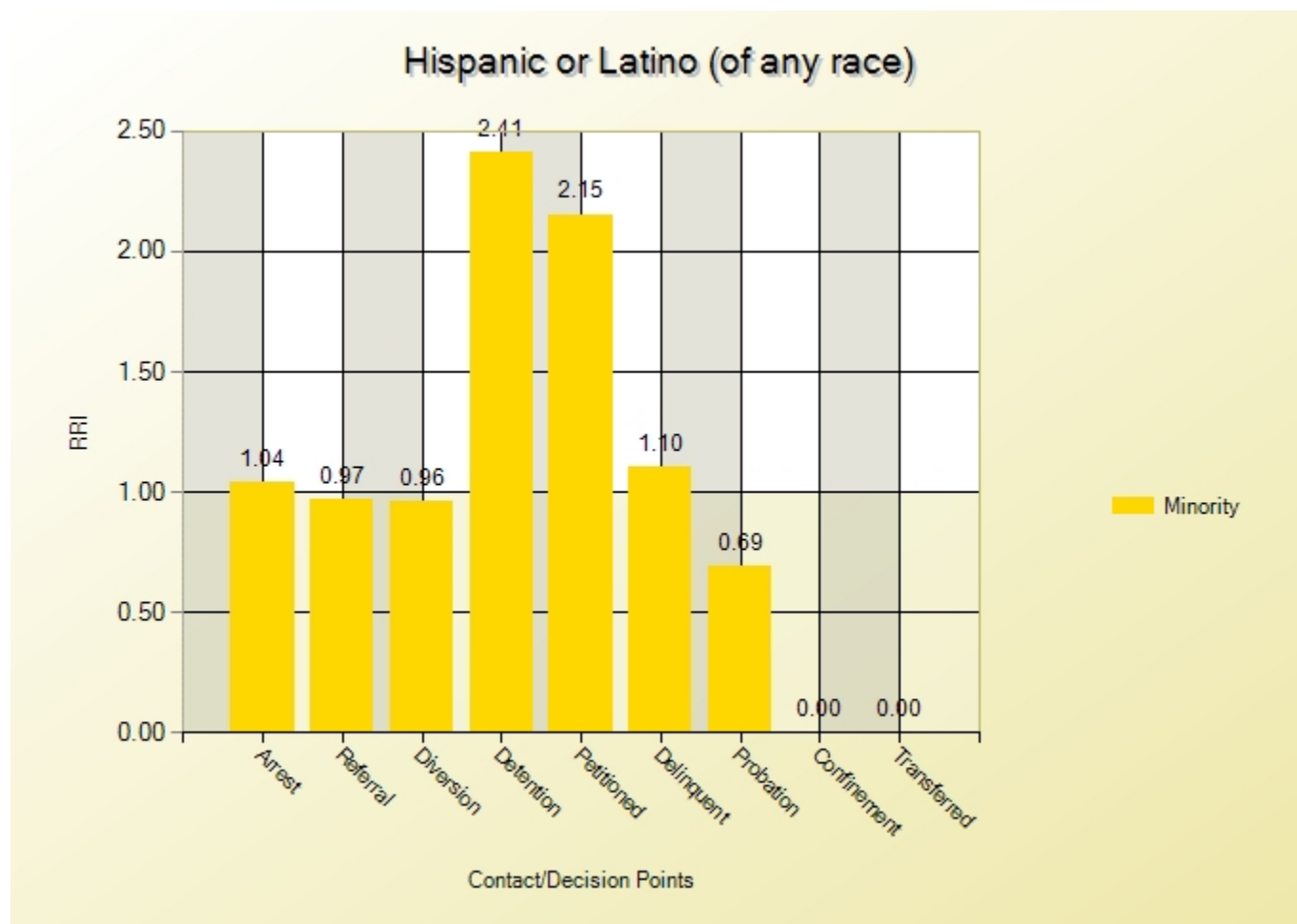
#### Legend

\* Group has less than 1% of the youth population

\*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis

-- Missing data for calculations

0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported



**B). American Indian/Alaskan Native Youth:** Re-analysis of the 2003 baseline data for American Indian/Alaskan Native youth using the 2005 web based version of the RRI identified statistically significant DMC for American Indian/Alaskan Native youth at arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, detention, and formal probation. Numbers of cases transferred to adult court were insufficient for analysis.

American Indian/Alaskan Native youth were 2.39 times more likely to be arrested, 4% less likely to be referred to juvenile court, 15% less likely to be diverted, 1.5 times more likely to be detained, and 1.36 times more likely to be placed on formal probation than White youth.

### DMC Web-based Data Entry System - RRI Minority Report

State: Montana      Data: DMC Tracking Data  
County: Statewide      Reporting Period: 01/01/2003-12/31/2003

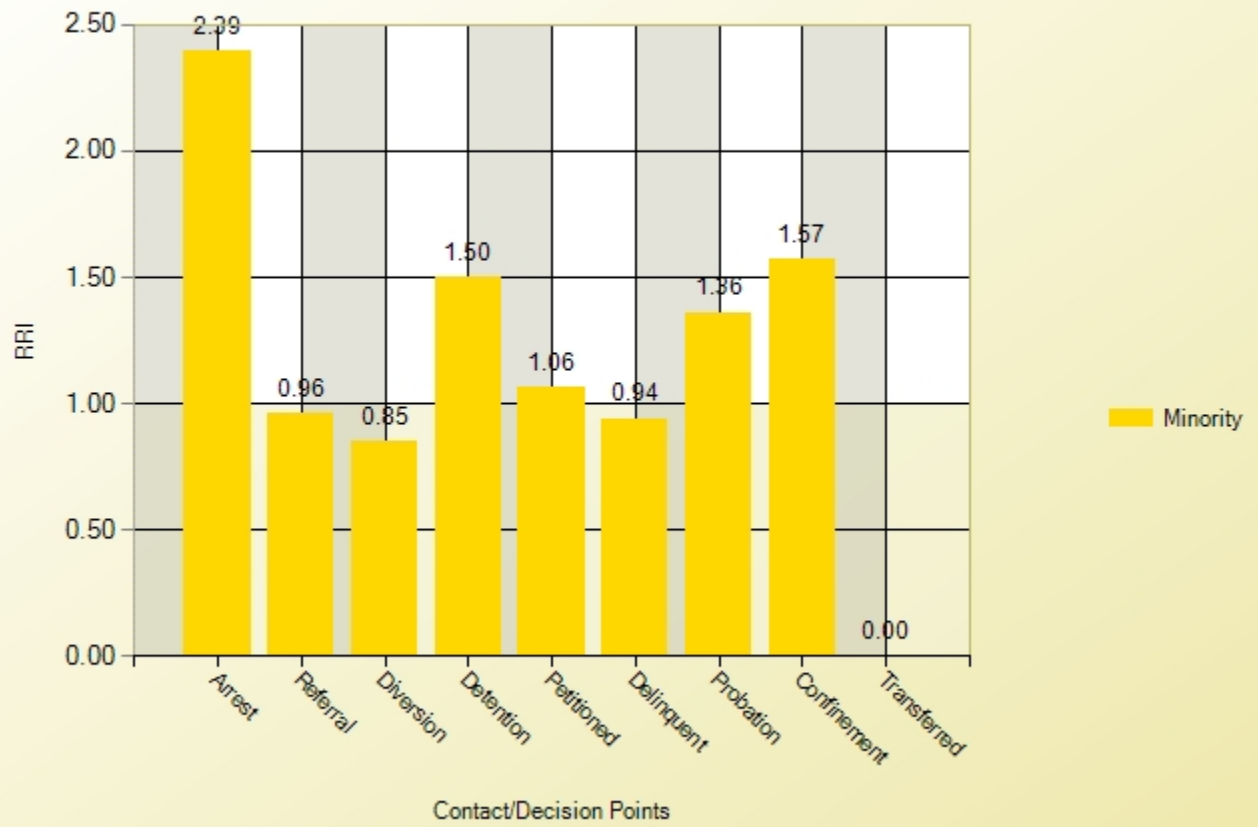
#### Selected Race: American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)

Contact/Decision Points	White Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index
1. Population at Risk			
2. Arrest	88.79	212.23	2.39
3. Referral	107.29	103.46	0.96
4. Diversion	79.88	67.78	0.85
5. Detention	18.39	27.65	1.50
6. Petitioned	8.16	8.67	1.06
7. Delinquent	88.35	82.68	0.94
8. Probation	43.33	59.05	1.36
9. Confinement	7.88	12.38	1.57
10. Transferred	2.54	1.57	--

#### Legend

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

### American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)



**C). Other/Mixed Youth:** Re-analysis of the 2003 baseline data using the 2005 version of the RRI identified statistically significant DMC at arrest, referral, and cases petitioned. Detention data in 2003 was not collected for the Other/Mixed demographic. The numbers of cases for placement on formal probation, secure correctional confinement, and transferred to adult court were insufficient for analysis.

Other/Mixed youth were 4.24 times more likely to be arrested, 1.05 times more likely to be referred to juvenile court, and 36% less likely to be found delinquent than White youth.

### DMC Web-based Data Entry System - RRI Minority Report

State: Montana      Data: DMC Tracking Data  
County: Statewide      Reporting Period: 01/01/2003-12/31/2003

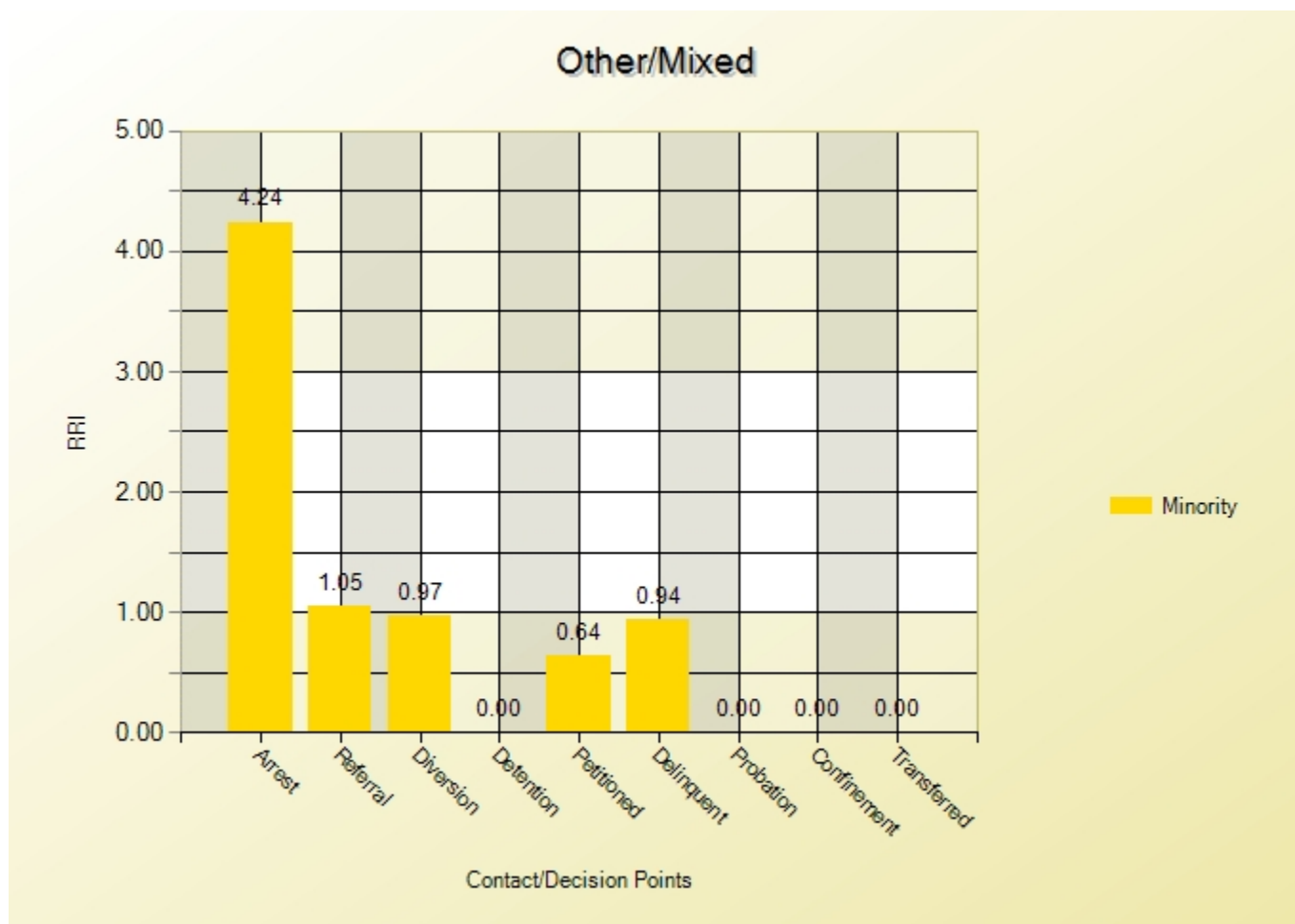
**Selected Race: Other/Mixed**

Contact/Decision Points	White Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index
1. Population at Risk			
2. Arrest	88.79	376.11	4.24
3. Referral	107.29	112.44	1.05
4. Diversion	79.88	77.58	0.97
5. Detention	18.39	0	**
6. Petitioned	8.16	5.23	0.64
7. Delinquent	88.35	82.86	0.94
8. Probation	43.33	51.72	**
9. Confinement	7.88	0	**
10. Transferred	2.54	2.86	--

#### Legend

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported





**3). Magnitude of Statewide DMC in Baseline Re-Identification:** Re-analysis of DMC with the revised RRI provided more statistically significant information for more decision points in the juvenile justice system but overall did not require any changes to Montana’s approach to reducing DMC. DMC of the greatest magnitude remained at the point of arrest for all minority populations with the highest being for the Other/Mixed youth at a 4.24 times the rate of arrest for White youth. The second greatest magnitude of DMC remained at the point of detention with Hispanic/Latino youth the greatest at 2.41 times the rate of White youth.

## DMC Web-based Data Entry System - RRI Minority Report

: Montana      Data: DMC Tracking Data  
 County: Statewide      Reporting Period: 01/01/2003-12/31/2003

Contact/Decision Points	Black or African American (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Asian (Non-Hispanic)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
Population at Risk							
Arrest	*	1.04	*	*	2.39	4.24	2.29
Referral	*	0.97	*	*	0.96	1.05	0.99
Diversion	*	0.96	*	*	0.85	0.97	0.89
Detention	*	2.41	*	*	1.50	**	1.18
Petitioned/ Charge filing	*	2.15	*	*	1.06	0.64	1.03
Delinquent Findings	*	1.10	*	*	0.94	0.94	0.96
Probation	*	0.69	*	*	1.36	**	1.19
Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	*	**	*	*	1.57	**	1.28
Transferred to Adult Court	*	--	*	*	--	--	--

### Legend

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

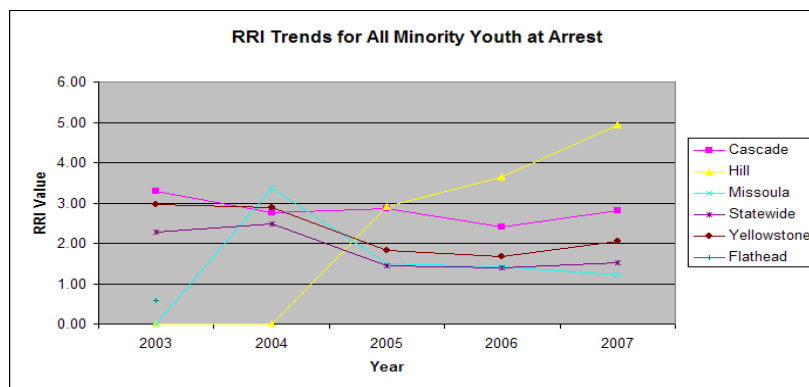
**4). Volume of Statewide DMC in Baseline Re-Identification:** (Reference the highlighted data in the RRI Data Entry Section discussed in Phase I (2)(b)) The greatest volumes of minority youth impacted by DMC were 1,416 American Indian/Alaskan Native youth at arrest, followed by 405 American Indian/Alaskan Native youth cases involving secure detention.

**5). Comparison of Montana Baseline RRI to National DMC Data Book:** Native American/Alaskan Natives were Montana's only minority populations identified with DMC for which comparison rates were available in the 2003 National DMC Data Book. Montana's 2003 DMC rate among American Indian/Alaskan Natives is 2.39 the national relative rate at arrest and double the national relative rate at detention.

**6) Statewide and pilot site RRI Trends by contact point and Race/Ethnicity:** Arrest All Minorities: Statewide the general trend is a general decline in the rate of arrests for all minority youth as compared to White youth from a baseline of 2.29 in 2003 to 1.40 in 2006, increasing slightly to 1.52 in 2007. Cascade County dropped from an initial relative rate of 3.28 in 2003 to 2.40 in 2006 increasing to 2.81 in 2007. Hill County became a pilot site in 2005 with an initial relative rate of 2.92 that has steadily increased to 4.94 in 2007. Missoula became a pilot site in 2004 with a statistically significant baseline relative rate of a 3.37 that dropped to 1.49 in 2005, steadily decreasing to a statistically insignificant 1.22 in 2007. Yellowstone County started with an RRI value of 2.95 that declined to 1.67 in 2006 and rose to 2.04 in 2007. Flathead County was initially a pilot site, but with RRI values showing underrepresentation, was dropped in favor of sites with over-representation.

**All Minority RRI Trends at Arrest**

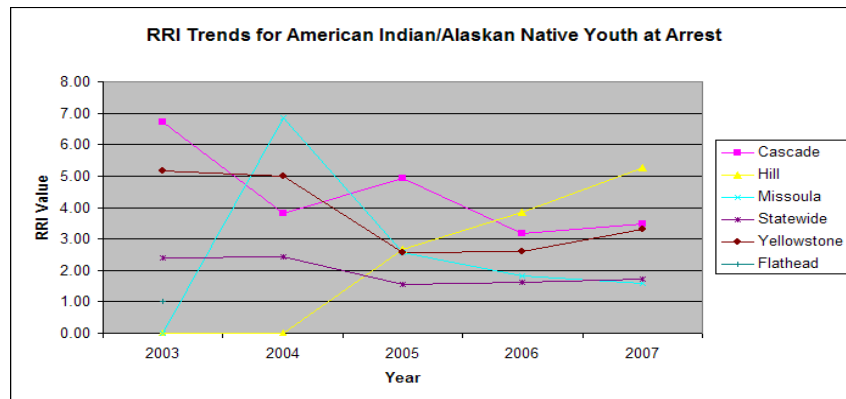
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	3.28	2.77	2.85	2.40	2.81
Hill	**	**	2.92	3.65	4.94
Missoula	**	3.37	1.49	1.41	1.22
Statewide	2.29	2.48	1.44	1.40	1.52
Yellowstone	2.95	2.89	1.82	1.67	2.04
Flathead	0.59				



**Arrest American Indian/Alaskan Natives:** Statewide the RRI rate of American Indian/Alaskan Natives at arrest compared to the RRI Rate for Whites at arrest dropped from 2.39 in 2003 to 1.56 in 2005 beginning a gradual climb back up to 1.73 in 2007. Missoula's trend shows a dramatic drop from the baseline 6.85 in 2004 to 1.57 in 2007. Cascade County's trend is a stair step pattern that drops from 6.72 in 2003 rising and falling in subsequent years to 3.46 in 2007. Yellowstone County shows a dramatic drop from 5.16 in 2003 to their bottom of 2.56 in 2005 that has gradually climbed back up to 3.32 in 2007. Hill County started out at 2.66 when they were added as a pilot site in 2005 and has steadily increased to 5.28 in 2007.

#### AI/AN RRI Trends at Arrest

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	6.72	3.82	4.94	3.17	3.46
Hill		**	2.66	3.85	5.28
Missoula	**	6.85	2.55	1.82	1.57
Statewide	2.39	2.43	1.56	1.62	1.73
Yellowstone	5.16	4.98	2.56	2.59	3.32



**Arrest Black/African American:** Statewide, the population for Black/African Americans does not meet the 1% criteria for identification of DMC. Cascade and Yellowstone Counties are the only pilot sites that meet the 1% rule for Black/African Americans. Cascade County showed the first signs of statistically significant DMC in 2007 with an RRI of 1.49 at arrest. Yellowstone County showed it's first statistically significant DMC in 2006 with an RRI of 1.93 which rose to 3.04 in 2007.

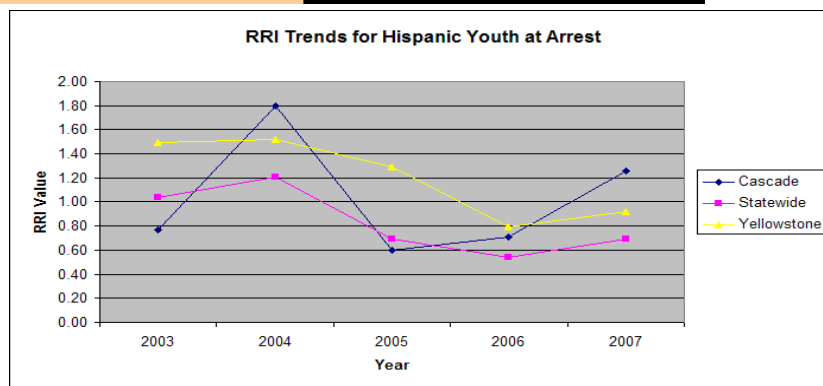
#### Black RRI Trends at Arrest

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.02	1.68	0.67	1.43	1.49
Yellowstone	NA	NA	1.37	1.93	3.04

**Arrest Hispanic:** Statewide, the RRI rate for Hispanic youth first became statistically significant in 2005, as an under-representation of 0.69 dipping slightly in 2006 and ending at 0.69 in 2007. Cascade County had a statistically significant 1.80 in 2004 with no statistically significant DMC since then. Yellowstone County began with a statistically significant RRI of 1.49 in 2003 that rose slightly to 1.52 in 2004 with no significant DMC since then. Flathead County was dropped as a pilot site because no statistically significant DMC was identified.

**Hispanic RRI Trends at Arrest**

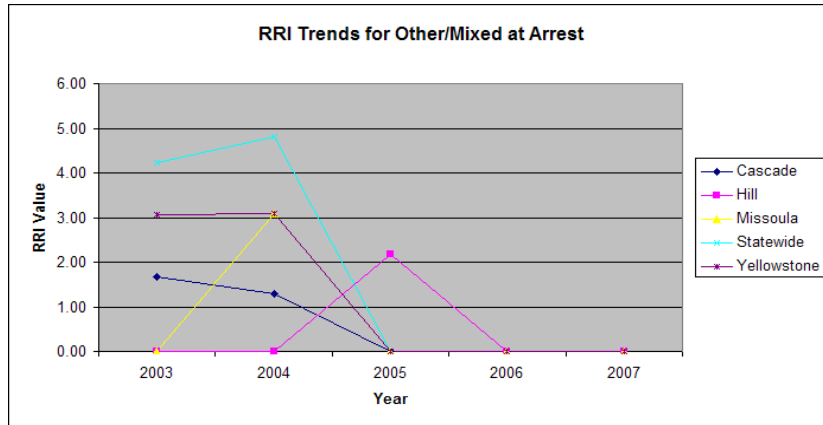
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.77	1.80	0.60	0.71	1.26
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	0.54	**	**	**
Statewide	1.04	1.21	0.69	0.54	0.69
Yellowstone	1.49	1.52	1.29	0.79	0.92
Flathead	0.60				



**Arrest Other/Mixed:** In 2003, using the 2000 Census count, statistically significant DMC was identified statewide at a rate of 4.24 at arrest for the Other/Mixed demographic. Similarly high rates were found in the pilot sites of Missoula and Yellowstone County. Flathead County was dropped as a pilot site because no statistically significant DMC was identified. In 2005 MT started using the juvenile populations provided by the link on OJJDP's website. However, neither this web site nor MT's Department of Commerce provide census projection numbers for the Other/Mixed demographic. Because of this, the RRI trend for Other/Mixed cannot be tracked in a meaningful way between census years.

### Other/Mixed RRI Trends at Arrest

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.67	1.28	**	**	**
Hill	**	**	2.17	**	**
Missoula	**	3.08	**	**	**
Statewide	4.24	4.82	**	**	**
Yellowstone	3.07	3.08	**	**	**
Flathead	**				



**Note on Referral:** State law requires that all arrested youth be referred to the court where investigation is carried out by juvenile probation. Therefore the RRI rate for referral to court should not be statistically different from 1.

**Referral All Minorities:** Statewide and in Flathead County, the trend at referral for all minorities was statistically significant as slightly under-represented DMC in 2003. Cascade County had slight over-representation in 2003 at 1.04. There has been no statistically significant DMC identified statewide or in the pilot sites since 2003.

### All Minorities RRI Trends at Referral

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hill	**	**	1.00	1.00	1.00
Missoula	**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Statewide	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yellowstone	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Flathead	0.88				

**Referral American Indian Youth:** The statewide baseline for American Indian/Alaskan Native youth was statistically significant under-representation with an RRI of 0.96 in 2003. No statistically significant

DMC was identified in any of the pilot sites in 2003. No statistically significant DMC has been identified statewide or at the local sites for American Indian/Alaskan Native at referral since 2003.

#### AI/AN RRI Trends at Referral

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hill	**	**	0.88	1.00	1.00
Missoula	**	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00
Statewide	<b>0.96</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yellowstone	0.92	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.00
Flathead	**				

**Referral Black/African American Youth:** Numbers of Black/African American youth are too small for identification or have been statistically insignificant for Black/African American youth at referral statewide or in any pilot site.

#### Black RRI Trends at Referral

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	**	1.00	**	**	**
Yellowstone	NA	NA	**	**	1.00

**Referral Hispanic Youth:** There is no trend of statistically significant DMC for Hispanic youth at the point of referral either statewide or in any pilot site. Numbers of cases of Hispanic youth have been too small for statistical analysis with the RRI in most of the pilot sites.

#### Hispanic RRI Trends at Referral

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.01	1.00	**	**	1.00
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide	0.97	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yellowstone	0.93	0.92	1.00	**	1.00
Flathead	**				

**Referral Other/Mixed Youth:** Statistically significant but slight over-representation of Other/Mixed youth at referral was evident statewide in 2003. Meaningful trend analysis of the Other/Mixed demographic is not possible without census population projections available for that demographic.

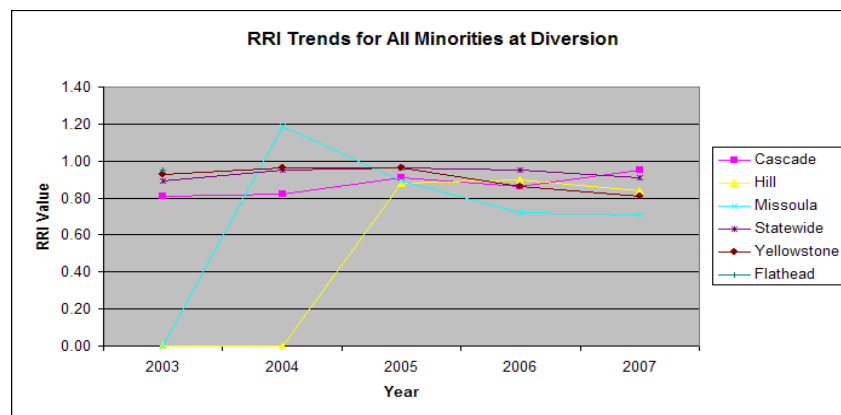
### Other/Mixed RRI Trends at Referral

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.05	1.00	**	**	**
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	1.01	**	**	**
Statewide	1.05	1.00	**	**	**
Yellowstone	1.11	1.11	**	**	**
Flathead	**				

**Diversion, All Minorities:** Statewide diversion rates for minorities have hovered at a rate of 5% to 11% less than the rate of White youth diverted. Those rates were statistically significant in all years but 2005. Similar patterns are seen in the pilot sites, with less of the rates being statistically significant. Only Missoula exceeded diversion rates of White youth in 2004 when it first became a pilot site, it has fallen to 0.71 in 2007 which is 29% less than White youth in 2007.

### All Minorities RRI Trends at Diversion

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.81	0.82	0.91	0.86	0.95
Hill	**	**	0.88	0.90	0.84
Missoula	**	1.19	0.89	0.72	0.71
Statewide	0.89	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.91
Yellowstone	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.86	0.81
Flathead	0.95				

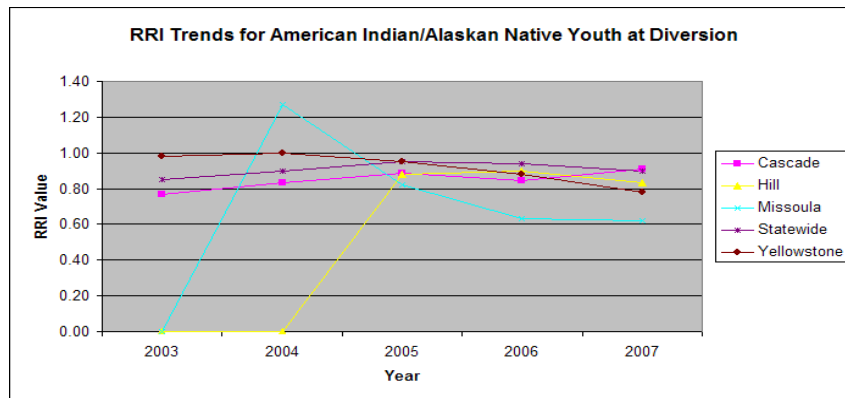




**Diversion, American Indian/Alaskan Natives:** Statewide, the trend for diversion of American Indian/Alaskan Native youth is up slightly from 15% to 10% less often than White youth. Cascade County's diversion trend for American Indian/Alaskan Native youth has increased from 23% to 9% less than White youth. Missoula and Yellowstone County are trending in the opposite direction. In Missoula from 1.27 times more than White youth in 2004 to 38% less than White youth in 2007. In Yellowstone County from no statistically significant DMC in 2003-2005 to diverting American Indian/Alaskan Native youth at 22% less than White youth. Flathead County was dropped as a pilot site in 2003 because the numbers of American Indian/Alaskan Native youth in their juvenile justice system were insufficient for statistical analysis with the RRI.

#### AI/AN Youth RRI Trends at Diversion

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.77	0.83	0.89	0.85	0.91
Hill	**	**	0.88	0.9	0.83
Missoula	**	1.27	0.82	0.63	0.62
Statewide	0.85	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.90
Yellowstone	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.88	0.78
Flathead	**				



**Diversion, Hispanic Youth:** There was no statistically significant DMC identified at diversion for Hispanic youth either statewide or in any pilot site.

#### Hispanic Youth RRI Trends at Diversion

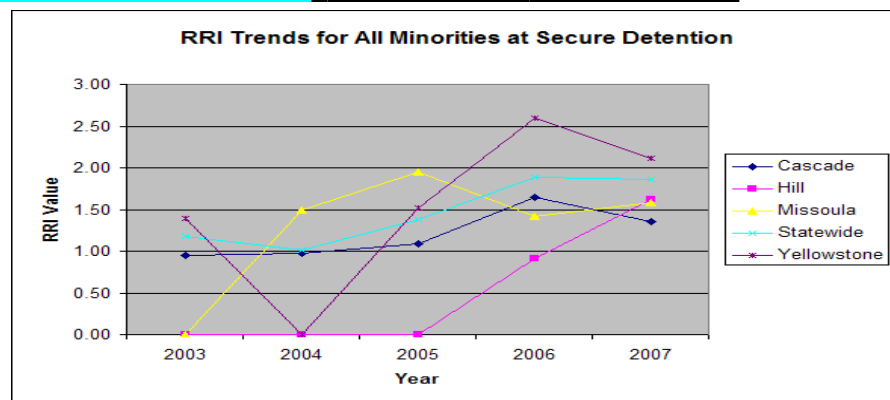
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	**	0.86	**	**	1.15
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide	0.96	0.77	0.89	1.04	1.02
Yellowstone	0.86	0.86	0.98	**	0.97
Flathead	**				

**Diversion, Other/Mixed Youth:** There was no statistically significant DMC identified at diversion for Other/Mixed youth in 2003 using 2000 Census. Since neither the state census projections nor those linked to OJJDP's website provide projections for the Other/Mixed population, meaningful analysis cannot be done between census years for this demographic.

**Secure Detention, All Minorities:** Statewide the trend is over-representation of all minority youth in detention growing from 1.18 times more often than White youth in 2003 to 1.86 times more often than White youth in 2007. There was no significant DMC in Cascade County for all minority youth in 2003 to over-representation at 1.35 times as often as White youth in 2007. Missoula had statistically significant over-representation of all minority youth at 1.50 times that of White youth in 2004 that spiked to 1.95 in 2005, to no statistically significant DMC in 2006 and 2007. Yellowstone County has increased from no statistically significant DMC in 2003 to placing all Minority youth in detention at 2.11 times the rate of White youth. Flathead County was dropped in 2004 because no DMC was identified.

**All Minorities RRI Trends at Secure Detention**

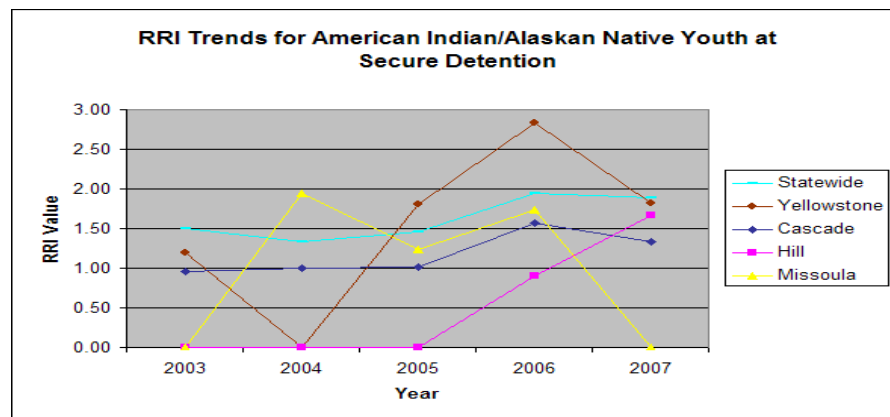
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.95	0.98	1.09	1.64	1.35
Hill	**	**	**	0.91	1.62
Missoula	**	1.50	1.95	1.42	1.58
Statewide	1.18	1.01	1.38	1.89	1.86
Yellowstone	1.39	**	1.52	2.6	2.11
Flathead	**				



**Secure Detention, American Indian/Alaskan Native:** Statewide the trend for statistically significant over-representation of American Indian/Alaskan Native youth declined slightly in the first two years but has had an overall increase from the baseline rate of 1.50 to 1.89 in 2007. Cascade County had no statistically significant DMC until 2006 with a rate of 1.57 that declined to 1.34 in 2007. Hill County had too few cases to analyze with the RRI in 2005; in 2006 and 2007 they had no statistically significant DMC for cases involving secure detention. Missoula identified a statistically significant baseline relative rate of 1.95 in 2004 that declined to too few American Indian/Alaskan Native youth cases involving secure detention to analyze in 2007. Yellowstone County had no statistically significant DMC for cases involving secure detention until 2006 when they had a statistically significant rate of 2.83 in 2006 that declined to 1.82 in 2007. Flathead County was dropped as a pilot site when no statistically significant DMC was identified.

**AI/AN Youth RRI Trends at Secure Detention**

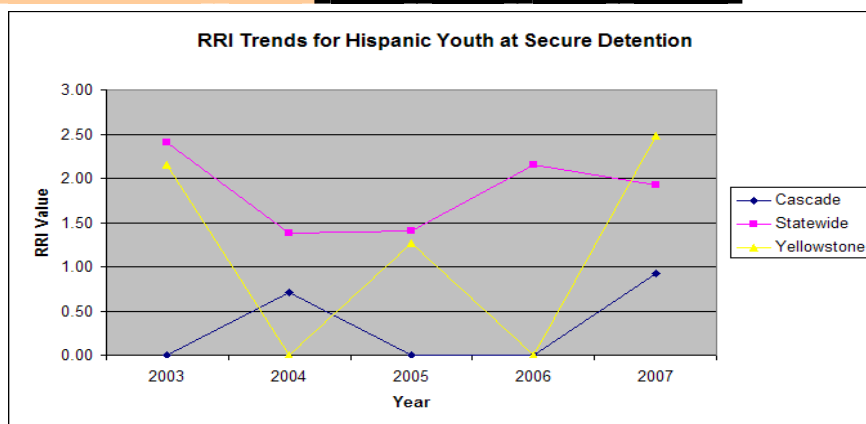
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.57	1.34
Hill	**	**	**	0.9	1.67
Missoula	**	1.95	1.24	1.74	**
Statewide	1.50	1.34	1.46	1.95	1.89
Yellowstone	1.20	**	1.80	2.83	1.82
Flathead	**				



**Secure Detention, Hispanics:** Statistically significant DMC for Hispanic youth cases involving secure detention was identified at a rate of 2.41 statewide declining to 1.93 in 2007, with a period of 2 years of no statistically significant DMC in 2004 and 2005. Yellowstone County identified statistically significant DMC in 2003 at a rate of 2.15 that rose to 2.48 in 2007. The numbers of cases in 2004 and 2006 were too small to analyze, and there was no statistically significant DMC in 2005.

### Hispanic Youth RRI Trends at Secure Detention

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	**	0.71	**	**	0.92
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide	2.41	1.38	1.41	2.15	1.93
Yellowstone	2.15	**	1.27	**	2.48
Flathead	**				



**Secure Detention, Other/Mixed:** Detention data was not collected at the statewide level for the Other/Mixed demographic in 2003. That data is now being collected, but population projections are not available for the Other/Mixed demographic between Census years. Local data for the pilot sites in Cascade County and Yellowstone County did not show statistically significant DMC for Other/Mixed in 2003.

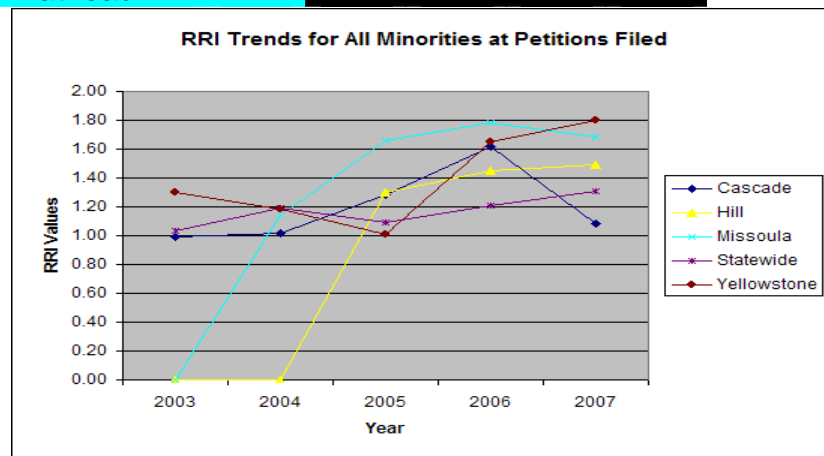
### Other/Mixed Youth RRI Trends at Secure Detention

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.12	**	**	**	**
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide	**	**	**	**	**
Yellowstone	1.10	**	**	**	**
Flathead	**				

**Petitions Filed, All Minorities:** Statewide, the trend for petitions filed began as a statistically insignificant rate of 1.03 in 2003 trending upward to a statistically significant 1.31 in 2007. Cascade County has only had one year, 2006 with a statistically significant rate of 1.62 that dropped to a statistically insignificant rate of 1.08 in 2007. Hill County has not shown any statistically significant rates since becoming a pilot site in 2005. Missoula started with a statistically insignificant rate of 1.14 in 2004 and increased to a statistically significant rate of 1.68 in 2007. Yellowstone County began with a statistically insignificant 1.30 in 2003 trending upward to a statistically significant 1.80 in 2007. Flathead County was dropped as a pilot site when no DMC was identified in 2003.

#### All Minorities RRI Trends at Petitions Filed

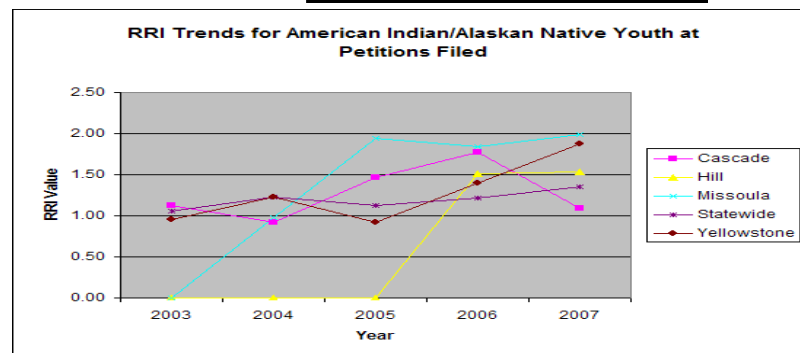
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	0.99	1.02	1.28	<b>1.62</b>	1.08
Hill	**	**	1.30	1.45	1.49
Missoula	**	1.14	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Statewide	1.03	<b>1.19</b>	1.09	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Yellowstone	1.30	<b>1.18</b>	1.01	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Flathead	**				



**Petitions Filed, American Indians/Alaskan Natives:** Statewide, the relative rate of petitions filed trended upward from a statistically insignificant rate of 1.06 in 2003 to a statistically significant 1.35 in 2007. Cascade County had two years with statistically significant relative rates of 1.47 and 1.78 respectively in 2005 and 2006 that dropped to a statistically insignificant rate of 1.09 in 2007. Hill County has had no statistically significant RRI's for petitions filed. Missoula's trend was from a statistically insignificant 0.98 in 2004 to a statistically significant 1.99 in 2007. Yellowstone County began with a statistically insignificant 0.96 in 2003 that grew to a statistically significant 1.87 in 2007.

#### AI/AN RRI Trends at Petitions Filed

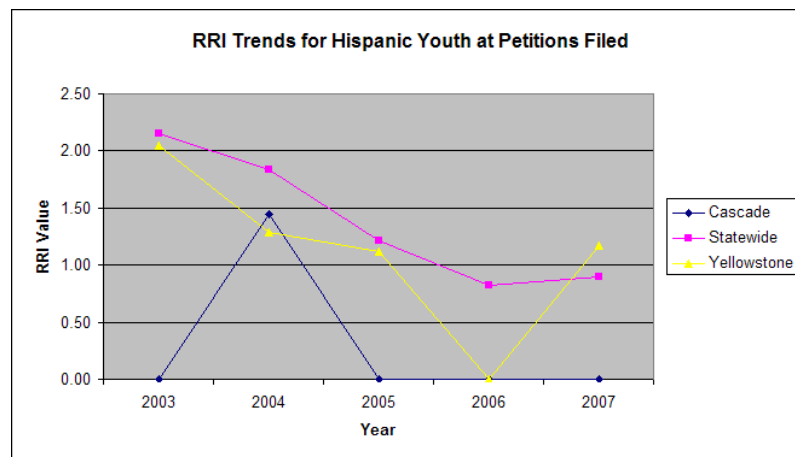
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	1.13	0.92	1.47	1.78	1.09
Hill	**	**	**	1.51	1.53
Missoula	**	0.98	1.94	1.84	1.99
Statewide	1.06	1.23	1.12	1.22	1.35
Yellowstone	0.96	1.23	0.92	1.40	1.87
Flathead	**				



**Petitions Filed, Hispanic:** Statewide, the trend for the rate of petitions filed of Hispanic youth compared to White youth has declined from a statistically significant rate of 2.15 in 2003 to a statistically insignificant .90 in 2007. The numbers of cases have been too small for the RRI to be valid with the numbers of petitions filed for Hispanic youth in all of the pilot sites except Yellowstone County. Yellowstone County's trend has been a decline from a statistically significant 2.05 in 2003 to a statistically insignificant 1.17 in 2007.

#### Hispanic RRI Trends at Petitions Filed

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cascade	**	1.45	**	**	**
Hill	**	**	**	**	**
Missoula	**	**	**	**	**
Statewide	2.15	1.84	1.21	0.82	0.90
Yellowstone	2.05	1.29	1.12	**	1.17



**All Other Points of Contact:** Numbers of cases for all other points of contact are too small for meaningful use of the RRI and trend analysis.

**Implications for change:** Overall, the re-assessment of the baseline data with the new improved RRI and the analysis of RRI trends since 2003 data do not indicate a need for any major changes in Montana's DMC plan. While the data shows upward trending of DMC in the state and pilot sites, the degree of upward trend can be readily explained by the improvement in data collection systems and reporting practices that have been implemented. Also, since the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative is still in its infancy, that program could not be expected to have had any significant impact on DMC. The data still confirms that the focus on the contact points for reducing DMCR at Arrest, Detention and increasing DMC at Diversion would impact the greatest volume of minority youth and the contact points with the greatest magnitude of statistical significance.

## **Phase II. Assessment:**

### **Contributing factors:**

#### **Statewide:**

**Mobility/Seasonal; Attractive Nuisance; Immigration and Migration Related Mobility:** Census data includes military base personnel as residences of their home states, excluding them from the population counts of the states where they actually reside. The poor economic conditions of most of Montana's reservations force reservation residents to migrate on and off the reservation in search of employment even though the Census reflects their residency as on the reservation. Montana has seven reservations and one Air Force Base within the state boundaries.

Montana's economy is dependent on agriculture. As a result, it attracts migrant workers.

Montana is a popular tourist destination with two National Parks: Glacier Park in the North and Yellowstone in the South. In the wintertime, Montana's ski resorts are a popular tourist destination. As a result the actual minority presence in the state is often greater than the population reflected in Census counts or Census projections. Because Montana's statewide population is less than one million, these minor increases in minority presence combined with the use of duplicated counts in calculating the RRI, has a large impact on DMC. In a number of instances the RRI's reflect that the number of minority arrests exceeds the minority population. Local DMC Committees have found that school enrollment data, while not perfect because it does not include school drop outs, and does not provide a demographic for the "Other/Mixed" population, is a better reflection of actual local minority population than census data.

2000 Census data for the Other/Mixed minority group identified DMC. However, projected census data available from the link on OJJDP's web page and MT Department of Commerce Census projections, do not project census data for the Other/Mixed demographic. Therefore Montana is not able to provide trend/tracking data for the Other/Mixed minority group between census years.

Montana's location adjacent to the Canadian border with seven Reservations within its borders makes it attractive to gangs choosing to set up shop on reservations to run drugs into and out of Canada. On reservations they are out of the jurisdiction of county/state police and undetected by under staffed, under trained, under funded and overworked reservation law enforcement. Non-Indians who commit crimes on Indian lands are under federal not tribal jurisdiction.

**Indirect Effects, Specific Risk Factors, and Programming Access/Eligibility:** Social disorganization as the result of early federal



policies that removed American Indian children from the home to be raised in boarding schools far from home and family where they were often physically and or sexually abused is still apparent in the lack of parenting skills and comparison of self reported risk and protective factors for American Indian youth on and off the reservation compared to White youth in the Youth Risk Behavior Surveys and Prevention Needs Assessments. Earlier onset of risk factors, the high rate of: school drop outs prior to completion of the eighth grade, substance use/abuse, mental health and co-occurring disorders, alcohol related birth defects, children of incarcerated parents, domestic violence, shaken baby syndrome, youth living in poverty, and lack of access both geographically as well as economically to services are of paramount concern. Tribal youth are subject to multiple jurisdictions and face the possibility of double jeopardy – i.e., being held accountable for the same offense by both the tribal court and federal court. In addition, if their needs for primary prevention or intervention at first contact with the tribal justice system (or federal justice system, if their first offense is a felony) are not being met by the tribe, they are more likely to commit offenses off-reservation where they come under the jurisdiction of local city, county or district court jurisdictions. Unlike other minority groups, addressing DMC among American Indian youth requires a collaborative approach among tribal, federal and local city, county and district court jurisdictions.

**Justice by geography and Access:** Arrest is a function of local law enforcement. Basic training of law enforcement (LE) is accomplished at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. Law enforcement personnel receive training on the Youth Court Act, but no training is provided on youth development and how to de-escalate youth. The basic training curriculum provides for an hour on cultural sensitivity. Training beyond Basic can be accomplished by larger jurisdictions by sending LE personnel to statewide or regional trainings. Training in the majority of locations of the state that are rural/frontier is more difficult. Small LE forces can't spare personnel by sending them away to training. Youth court probation, while assumed by the state courts administration in 2003 and responsible for investigating youth placed in custody by law enforcement, has no statewide requirement for the use of a risk assessment instrument (RAI) for determining which youth should be detained. Some district courts have developed and are using RAI's while others do not. An assessment of detention data for the last 3-year plan identified that the Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative might be appropriate for the state. The four counties placing the most minority youth in detention were identified, recruited and accepted as official JDAI pilot sites in the state. Those are Cascade, Hill, Missoula, and Yellowstone Counties. Two reservations, initially participating as key stakeholders in the Hill County site, applied for and received funding from Annie E. Casey to implement

JDAI with their tribal justice systems. They are the Rocky Boys and Ft. Belknap Reservations. A third reservation, Ft. Peck is participating with no funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Access to services/programming remains a function of geographic location. Youth living in the more populated areas of the state are more likely to be afforded access to a system of graduated sanctions. Youth in the rural/frontier regions of the state, where most minority youth reside, have difficulty attracting and sustaining in-community services. Even bundling of services is difficult if they can't attract and pay for credentialed professionals to provide programming. Services such as multi-systemic therapy (MST) have not been viable in the largest communities in Montana. Trainers in functional family therapy (FFT) are reluctant to provide in-state training and support to such small programs. The high costs they asked to provide service to Ft. Peck Reservation made them virtually pie in the sky to access.

**Decision making Factors:** The JDAI process has already started to identify that there are certain Consolidated Federal Regulations for Indian Youth Child Protective Services that may act to prevent Indian youth from being placed in alternatives to detention. Local JDAI efforts will be following up to provide more information on this possible contributing mechanism.

**Effectiveness:** Mental health and treatment programs in the state have been identified as too short to be effective or lack sufficient capacity to treat the youth in need of them. The nature of funding streams hampers attempts to develop a wrap around systems of care. There is a body of anecdotal evidence that some youth only receive treatment as the result of coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. Attempts to revise the state's mental health often die due to a lack of adequate funding. Traditional American Indian intervention programs have not been evaluated.

**Hill County JDAI Pilot Site:** Havre, the Hill County seat, is the local shopping/services area for two reservations, Rocky Boys and Ft. Belknap. It also houses Montana State University – Northern. It is at the junction of Highway 2, the Northern East/West artery of the State, known as the “High Line” that parallels the Canadian border and Highway 87 a popular tourist route that follows a portion of the Missouri River Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It is in the heart of wheat ranching country.

**Cascade County JDAI and DMC Pilot Site:** Great Falls, the Cascade County seat, is one of the State's three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). As such it provides regional services to much of the central and northern sections of the state including the Blackfeet, Rocky Boys, Ft. Belknap and Ft. Peck Reservations. It hosts: the week long State Fair in August; the Pro-Rodeo Circuit Finals in January; and the nationally

renowned Charles M. Russell Art Auction in March. Divisional Basketball championships are hosted in March and a huge draw for American Indian families. Malmstrom Air Force Base is a major contributor to the local population and economy. When the exchange rate is favorable to Canadians, Great Falls becomes a popular Canadian shopping destination. Great Falls is located on I15, the major north/south interstate arterial to Canada and the most direct route between Yellowstone National Park and Glacier/Waterton National Parks making it attractive to gangs trafficking drugs to reservations, Canada, tourists and the Air Force Base. As the hub of wheat country, it attracts migrant farm workers. It was selected as a TCAP pilot site due to having the highest rate of juvenile crime in the state. Local schools have some truancy policies that may have a disproportionate impact on minority youth. Some of the local youth programs, such as the Boys and Girl's Club are not utilized by American Indian youth, despite being located within the local housing authority. Local youth programs are being reviewed for potential cultural competency issues. The local DMC Committee is finding that identifying local Indian practitioners with insight into Indian youth issues who have the time to devote to DMC is very difficult.

**Yellowstone County JDAI Pilot Site:** Billings, the Yellowstone County seat is the largest city in the state providing a host of regional shopping/services to the South Central and Eastern Regions of the state including the Northern Cheyenne, Crow Reservations and Ft. Peck Reservations. Billings also hosts a number of statewide services. Its location as the hub of I90 the major east/west arterial between Montana and North Dakota, and I94 the major route south to Wyoming is attractive to gangs trafficking drugs to the Northern Cheyenne and Crow Reservations. Located at the hub of a number of agricultural concerns it attracts migrant farm workers.

**Missoula County JDAI Pilot Site:** Missoula, the county seat of Missoula County is Montana's 3<sup>rd</sup> MSA providing services to the Western Region of the state and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. It houses the University of Montana whose nationally ranked football team and location in the western mountains half way between the largest ski areas of Big Sky to the south, Discovery to the East, Big Mountain to the north, and immediately adjacent to Snow Bowl, attracts students of diverse races/ethnicities from around the country, including a substantial population of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

### **Phase III. Intervention, Evaluation and Monitoring:**

Montana is a minimum allocation state that does not have adequate funding, nor does the state provide services to a sufficient number of minority youth to undertake formal evaluation of strategies to reduce DMC among any one minority population. Therefore the objectives for evaluation and monitoring rely on funding of promising or best practices programs and reporting of performance measures to DCTAT.

1) The four column logic model, beginning on the following page will be used to report progress on the Goals and Objectives (activities) of the final year of the 2006-2008 3-Year Plan.

2) The single column logic model, that follows the four column logic model will identify the Goals and Objectives for the new 2009-2012 3-Year Plan

## 1) Logic Model Analysis of 2006-2008 Planned DMC Goals and Objective Activities

Goal 1: Address the Data Barriers			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	Status
1. Implement the plan to integrate the Juvenile Justice Information Systems.	The number of data improvement projects implemented.	3 projects implemented: 1. Juvenile Detention Reporting System continues to be improved and debugged. Pine Hills Boys Correctional facility will report data on a monthly basis beginning in 2009. 2. Juvenile Detention Unified Case Management system (UCMS) went live and continues to be debugged. 3. 2 Reports are being developed within JDRS for tracking data for the JDAI pilot sites.	Except for the ongoing debugging process, this objective is complete as it pertains to data for completion of RRI's for OJJDP.
	The number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems	1 agency reported improved data reporting: 1. State SPA reported improved JDR database	Complete
	The number of local agencies reporting improved data collection systems.	1 agency reported improved data reporting 1. Cascade County Regional Youth Detention Center reported improved UCMS database	Complete
2. Continue the short term strategy to require all new applications for funding to include an RRI for their local community/county and assess, address and monitor DMC where it is identified.	The number of applications funded that completed or updated an RRI	3 applications were funded that completed or updated an RRI: 1. 08-J02-90324 Hill County JDAI pilot site 2. 08-J02-90315 Missoula County JDAI pilot site 3. 08-J10-90330 Cascade County DMC/JDAI pilot site	This objective is complete as a strategy to overcome data barriers. It is an important strategy for identifying, assessing and monitoring DMC and will be carried forward to those Goals for the 2009-2012 Plan.
3. Fund 3 local sites assessed with DMC to complete RRI's, address, evaluate and monitor DMC.	The number of sites assessed with DMC funded to complete RRI's, address, evaluate and monitor DMC	3 sites were assessed with DMC and funded to complete RRI's address, evaluate and monitor DMC: 1. Cascade County : 08-J10-90330, JDAI and DMC pilot site 2. Funded 08-J02-90315, Missoula County JDAI Project 3. Funded 08-J02-90324, Hill County Alternatives to Detention Initiative	This objective is complete as a strategy to overcome data barriers to identify DMC. It is an important objective to meet OJJDP's requirement to fund at least 3 local sites to address DMC using the DMC reduction model. It will be brought forward to the 2009-2011 Plan under the appropriate goals.

Goal 2: Address the Funding Barriers			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
1. Continue to address the funding barriers	The number of activities engaged in to educate potential funding sources/partners about DMC	<p>12 activities were engaged in to educate potential funding sources/partners about DMC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPA collaborated with the Governor's Office on Indian Affairs to sponsor grant-writing training at Ft. Peck and Northern Cheyenne Reservations, and to the Little Shell urban Indian population in Great Falls in 2008.</li> <li>2. DMC Coordinator and Statewide JDAI Coordinator worked with the Annie E. Casey Foundation to provide direct JDAI funding to Rocky Boys and Ft. Belknap Reservations.</li> <li>3. JJ Specialist Continued to sit on the Steering Committee for the MT Systems of Care/local KIDS Management Authorities (KMA's)</li> <li>4. DMC Coordinator worked with OJJDP and BJA to jointly provide TA and funding for Rocky Boys JAIS/CAIS training.</li> <li>5. DMC Coordinator is currently working with Rocky Boys Tribal Court Administrator to seek ways to fund TA for writing Tribal Court Policy and procedure and provide on the job mentoring for court personnel in application of case management.</li> <li>6. DMC Committee and DMC Coordinator presented on DMC at the Statewide Prevention Conference in Helena in September 2008.</li> <li>7. The YJC &amp; DMC Committee jointly developed a White Paper that was presented to the Law and Justice Interim Committee of the state legislature.</li> <li>8. JJ Specialist and DMC Coordinator presented informational testimony to the Law and Justice Interim Committee re: problems identified by the SAG White Paper.</li> <li>9. DMC Coordinator presented informational testimony to the House and Senate Judiciary Hearings of the Legislature on bills introduced by the Law and Justice and Children and Families Interim</li> </ol>	This has proven to be an effective objective for addressing the funding barriers to assessing and addressing DMC and will be carried forward to the 2009-2011 Plan.

Goal 2: Address the Funding Barriers			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
		<p>Committees to address problems identified in the White Paper.</p> <p>10. A copy of the 3 Year Plan to address DMC and related RRI's are posted on the SPA web site.</p> <p>11. DMC Committee developed and printed DMC Brochures that were distributed to members of the Legislature and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>12. SPA purchased the Campaign for Youth Justice's Policy Brief Race and Ethnicity Series Volume 1 entitled, "A Tangled Web of Justice: American Indian and Alaska Native Youth in Federal, state, and Tribal Justice Systems" and distributed to: the YJC, DMC, JDAI stakeholders and to the Legislative Services Bureau for the orientation of the 2009 Legislature.</p>	
2. Continue to identify and use available data and research to assess causes of DMC	The number of available data sources and research identified to use to assess causes of DMC.	<p>8 sources of available data were identified to use to assess causes of DMC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2008 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (biennial)</li> <li>2. 2007 Prevention Needs Assessment (biennial)</li> <li>3. Annie E. Casey 2008 Kids Count</li> <li>4. 2007 JCATS Juvenile Court Assessment and Tracking Information</li> <li>5. 2007 JDRS Juvenile Secure Detention Information</li> <li>6. Tribal Crime data from BJS Region V Tribal Crime Data Collection project through MT SAC unit</li> <li>7. Office of Public Instruction Report of % of youth in poverty enrolled in on-reservation schools.</li> <li>8. 2008 Children's Defense Fund Data for MT</li> </ol>	This has proven to be an effective objective for addressing the funding barriers to assessing and addressing DMC and will be carried forward to the 2009-2011 Plan.
3. DMC Committee will continue to improve their organization and effectiveness	The number of planning meetings held	4 planning meetings were held in 2008, including one joint planning session with the SAG to develop the White Paper for delivery to the Law and Justice Committee of the Legislature.	This objective will be revised to: DMC Committee will continue to meet to monitor DMC. It will be moved as being more appropriate to Goal #5 Ongoing
	The number of DMC objectives met or exceeded	18 of the 20 objectives have been met or exceeded, 1 was removed by the SAG as no longer relevant;	Same as above Ongoing

**Goal 2: Address the Funding Barriers**

2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
		<p>and one was unmet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goal to address data barriers: Goal and all three objectives completed. Data equivalent to OJJDP requirements is collected and used to complete RRI's.</li> <li>Goal to Address the funding barriers: all 3 objectives have been met or exceeded;</li> <li>Goal to Assess: the one objective to has been completed;</li> <li>Goal to Address: of the 10 objectives to address DMC, one was unmet;1 removed by SAG, and the remaining 7 were met or exceeded;</li> <li>Goal to monitor and evaluate: all three objectives have been met</li> </ol>	
	The number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend on RRI rates. That is a decline in all RRI rates except diversion, which should increase over time.	<p>Seven RRI decision points showed a positive trend on RRI rates. They were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All minorities at arrest declined from a statistically significant (SS) 2.29 in 2003 to an SS 1.52 in 2007</li> <li>American Indians at arrest declined from a SS 2.39 in 2003 to a SS 1.73 in 2007</li> <li>Hispanics at arrest declined from a statistically insignificant (SI) 1.04 in 2003 to an SS under representation of .69 in 2007</li> <li>All minorities at diversion increased from an SS .89 in 2003 to an SS .91 in 2007.</li> <li>American Indians increased at diversion from an SS .85 in 2003 to an SS .90 in 2007</li> <li>Hispanics at secure detention decreased from an SS 2.41 in 2003 to an SS 1.93 in 2007</li> <li>Hispanics at petitions filed decreased from an SS 2.15 in 2003 to an SI .90 in 2007.</li> </ol>	Same as above Ongoing

**Goal 3: Assess DMC**

2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
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Goal 3: Assess DMC			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
1. MBCC SAC unit will continue to address the barrier to reliable RRI assessment for youth in the deeper end of MT's JJ system by evaluating potential statistical models reliable for numbers of cases less than 60	Number of statistical models evaluated	Correspondence with Bill Feyerherm purports the existing RRI is reliable to 30 cases. Also, per OJJDP DMC TOT in Phoenix, smaller counties can be grouped together and analyzed by Judicial District	Complete
	Number of statistical models implemented	1	Complete

Goal 4: Address DMC			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
1. Continue outreach to the tribes to collaborate on developing intervention strategies to address DMC	Number of outreach/collaborations engaged in.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State SPA obtained \$60,000 in State General funds on an annual basis to assist tribes and small law enforcement agencies in researching, writing and applying for grants. Reference the 2007-2008 Montana Board of Crime Control Grants Support Program Report to the Governor's Office, revised December 1, 2008. (Appendix 4)</li> <li>2. The Governor's Coordinator of Indian Affairs appointed staff to participate as an ex-officio member of the DMC Committee.</li> <li>3. The Indian Education Specialist for the Office of the Commissioner on Higher Education regularly contributes to the MT Juvjust newsletter.</li> <li>4. Governor's Office of Indian Affairs regularly contributes to MT Juvjust newsletter.</li> <li>5. DMC Coordinator met individually with the Tribal Councils at Ft. Belknap and Rocky Boys Reservations to develop collaboration and participation in the statewide JDAI effort.</li> <li>6. DMC Coordinator continues the MT Juvjust newsletter distributed to providers and juvenile justice professionals statewide and on the reservations. It provides information on available funding, latest juvenile justice related research, and promising and best practices programs.</li> <li>7. DMC Coordinator provided Rocky Boys JDAI stakeholders with training on DMC.</li> <li>8. DMC Coordinator met with Prevention Council representative from Blackfeet Reservation to brainstorm potential alternatives to detention for intoxicated youth.</li> </ol>	Ongoing
	Number of bills/programs introduced to address DMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduced HB 226 to sustain funding provided to the MT Board of Crime Control for existing prevention and after-school programs for at-risk youth. (1<sup>st</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</li> <li>2. Introduced HB 344 creating and funding a supervised visitation and exchange monitoring pilot program administered by the Montana Board of Crime Control. (1<sup>st</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</li> <li>3. Introduced HB 534 to require audio-video recording of custodial interrogations. (Missed transmittal, probably dead)</li> <li>4. Introduced House Joint Bill (HJ) 27 to urge learning and use of first</li> </ol>	

Goal 4: Address DMC			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
		<p>nations' names in their own language. (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced Senate Bill (SB) 91 to revise waiver of attorney by youth. (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House through 2<sup>nd</sup> reading)</li> <li>Introduced SB 159 to revise consent provision for statutory rape. (Missed deadline for transmittal, probably dead)</li> <li>Introduced SB 172 to authorize social host ordinances (Missed transmittal deadline, probably dead)</li> <li>Introduced SB 256 to revise access to youth court records for Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program evaluations (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House through 2<sup>nd</sup> reading)</li> <li>Introduce SB 438 to regulate sale of alcoholic energy drinks. (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</li> <li>Introduced SB 442 to create a shaken baby syndrome education program (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</li> <li>Introduced Senate Joint Resolution (SJ) 26 to honor native women by stopping violence. (In 2<sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled)</li> <li>Funded 08-J02-90324 continuation of the Hill County JDAI pilot site.</li> <li>Funded 08-J02-90315 continuation of the Missoula County JDAI pilot site.</li> <li>Funded 08-J09-90311 continuation of Storytelling for Empowerment a collaborative effort between Lake County and the Flathead Reservation.</li> <li>Funded 08-J10-90330 continuation of Cascade County DMC and JDAI pilot site.</li> <li>Funded 08-J22-90343 continuation funding of Rocky Boy Neiyawh Project.</li> </ol>	
2. Continue to provide technical assistance to the tribes on best and promising practices for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.	Number of TA delivered to tribes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivered JAIS/CAIS TA in April 2008.</li> <li>Delivered DMC training to Rocky Boys Tribal Court and key JDAI stakeholders in February 2009.</li> <li>Delivered JDAI training to Rocky Boys, Ft. Belknap and Ft. Peck in 4 quarterly meetings with Annie E. Casey Foundation Coordinator in 2008.</li> </ol>	Ongoing
	Number of American Indian programs developed as a result of TA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JAIS/CAIS training resulted in implementation of JAIS as the case management tool for Rocky Boys Tribal Family court.</li> <li>Chippewa Cree tribal court continues to revise their tribal statutes with the ultimate goal of being able to implement circle sentencing with youth as an alternative to family court.</li> <li>Chippewa Cree are searching for means to institutionalize their JAIS/CAIS training via development of policy and procedure</li> <li>Chippewa Cree became their own Annie E. Casey recognized JDAI site in 2008</li> <li>Ft. Belknap became their own Annie E. Casey recognized JDAI site in 2008</li> <li>Ft. Peck became their own Annie E. Case recognized JDAI site in</li> </ol>	Ongoing

Goal 4: Address DMC			
2006-2008 Objective Activities	Short term output measure	C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)	D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009
		2008.	
3. Continue to collaborate to educate the legislature on the need for increased mental health and substance abuse resources for juveniles	Number of collaborations participated in.	1. JJ Specialist collaborated with Department of Public Health and Human Services Systems of Care (SOC) and Kid Management Authorities (KMA's) to present to the Law and Justice Interim Committee of the MT Legislature on mental health and substance abuse issues in the state in February 2008.	Amend to: "Collaborate to educate on the need for increased mental health and substance abuse resources for juveniles
	Number of new funding sources developed as the result of collaborative efforts.	The State Legislature is still in session. The following bills have been introduced: 1. Introduced House Bill (HB) 65 to fund children management authorities for mental health. (In 1 <sup>st</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 2. Introduced HB 66 to fund mental health needs of youth children and certain high risk children. (In 1 <sup>st</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 3. Introduced HB 157 to implement healthy kids' initiative. (In 2 <sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 4. Introduced HB 243 to require a report and recommendations on the children's system of care. (2 <sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 5. Introduced HB 309 to create and appropriate funds for a public health nursing service for foster children, and establishing a foster child health care management record. (In 1 <sup>st</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 6. Introduced HB 403 to include continuity of care in determining best interest of child. (2 <sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 7. Introduced HB 407 to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse. (2 <sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 8. Introduced SB 399 to report on placement of youth with mental health needs. (2 <sup>nd</sup> House Committee, non-tabled) 9. Introduced SB 412 to remove the waiting period for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). (Probably dead) 10. Introduced SB 414 to constitutionally declare health care to be a human right. (Probably dead)	
4. Continue to make funding JDAI programs in sites with identified DMC a priority	Number of programs funded	1. Funded 08-J10-90330 Combines continuation funding for DMC pilot with continuation funding for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative in Cascade County 2. Funded 08-J02-90315 continuation of Juvenile Detention Alternatives initiative in Missoula County 3. Funded 08-J02-90324 Continuation of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative in Hill County	Ongoing
5. Request technical assistance to develop a sentencing matrix (graduated sanctions) for the purposes of implementing culturally appropriate and gender specific graduated sanctions for technical violators that provide alternatives to detention (perhaps JDAI).	Technical assistance requested	Graduated sanctions are not an area of TA covered by JDAI. It is offered by the National Council on Family Court Judges. This objective will be brought forward to the new plan, but may not be feasible to undertake until the JDAI sites are further along. Possibly at the end of the next 3-year Planning period.	Ongoing
	System of graduated sanctions implemented	See above	Ongoing
	Reduction in the number of youth detained	See above	Ongoing

<b>Goal 4: Address DMC</b>			
<b>2006-2008 Objective Activities</b>	<b>Short term output measure</b>	<b>C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)</b>	<b>D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009</b>
6. Request technical assistance to address the length of stay issue for youth under the jurisdiction of the Youth Court (perhaps JDAI)	Technical assistance requested	State and 3 local pilot sites received \$50,000 from Annie E. Casey Foundation for 2008. JDAI Stakeholders were sent to the JDAI Conference in Indianapolis in September 2008. They have met quarterly in Helena, in addition to the weekly site specific meetings. Annie E. Casey provided 2 one-time \$10,000 grants each to Rocky Boys and Ft. Belknap to provide them with a computer and part-time JDAI Coordinators until June 30, 2009. Ft. Peck Tribe is participating in JDAI without funding from either JDAI funds or Annie E. Casey Foundation funding.	Ongoing
	Number of culturally and gender appropriate programs funded as alternatives to detention	N/A pilot sites just completed their 1 <sup>st</sup> year of participation. Reference annual JDAI Report in Appendix 5.	Ongoing
	Reductions in lengths of stay in detention	Baseline data was established in the first annual report to Annie E. Casey Foundation. Reference full report in Appendix 5.	Ongoing
7. Continue to fund tribal promising or best practices prevention or intervention programs in excess of the required Native American pass through allocation.	Number of Native American best or promising practices programs funded.	1. Funded 08-J22-90343, Rocky Boy "Neiyahw" Family Project. 2. Funded 08-J09-90311 Flathead Reservation/Lake County Storytelling for Empowerment	Ongoing
	Amount of funding passed through to Native American Programs compared to Native American pass through requirement	08 actual NA passed through was \$79,001 was a little more than twice the required pass-through of \$38,412.	Ongoing
8. Request TA to locate an objective & culturally appropriate public safety/flight risk assessment to be used with all youth prior to placement in secure detention (perhaps JDAI) at three sites that place the most minority youth in detention.	Technical assistance requested	Annie E. Casey has officially recognized 4 county and three tribal pilot sites that receive ongoing TA in quarterly statewide meetings with Annie E. Casey JDAI Coordinator, Rand Young.	Complete.
	Safety/flight risk assessment tool implemented	The stakeholders in four county pilot sites and three tribal pilot sites have decided on and are piloting the use of a risk assessment tool.	Complete
	Reduction in the number of youth detained	Baseline data was established for the pilot sites, reference JDAI Report in Appendix 5.	Ongoing
9. Continue gender specific programming as a priority on the RFP for Title II formula grant funding.	Title II RFP's released with gender specific programming as a priority.	SAG reviewed this requirement in 2007 and determined it is no longer an issue and will no longer be a priority on the RFP.	Identified By SAG in 2007 as no longer required
10. Provide technical assistance for courts to use culturally appropriate screening tool such as MAYSI 2 to identify youth that need to be referred for mental health or substance abuse evaluations.	Technical assistance provided	NA	Identified in 2007 as already accomplished by Court implementation of JCATS
	Screening tools implemented	NA	See above

<b>Goal 5: Monitor and Evaluate DMC</b>			
<b>2006-2008 Objective Activities</b>	<b>Short term output measure</b>	<b>C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)</b>	<b>D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009</b>
1. Continue to require all programs funded with Title II Formula grant funds report output and outcome measures in accordance with OJJDP Performance Measure requirements	Number of funded programs reporting outcome/output measures to comply with OJJDP requirements for the purpose area in which their program was funded.	Of the 14 programs funded with 08 funds, all have selected performance measures and report to DCTAT	Ongoing

**Goal 5: Monitor and Evaluate DMC**

<b>2006-2008 Objective Activities</b>	<b>Short term output measure</b>	<b>C. Progress made FY 2008 (Outcomes)</b>	<b>D. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009</b>
2. Continue to use the JDRS or the program that replaces the JDRS to monitor and evaluate statewide detention data	Detention data will be reported on the statewide and local RRI's	Updated detention data is included in the updated RRI's for the state and local RRI's	Ongoing
3. Continue charting and monitoring RRI trends statewide and in local communities where DMC has been identified	RRI's are updated annually	RRI's have been updated for one year of data. Reference the RRI data trend analysis for statewide and local counties in Section 2 (b) (6) RRI trend analysis of this application. RRI rates rather than numbers of youth in the system were used for this analysis for 2 reasons: 1) an improved database was implemented mid-year in 2006 so data used in that RRI was not a full year of data and 2) Montana has a small population that is impacted by small changes in numbers.	Ongoing

## Logic Model of 2009-2012 Plan to Address DMC

### Goals followed by Objectives

The JJ Specialist is 1 FTE hired from Title II Administrative funds to administer the Title II, Title V and JABG grants. The JJ Specialist staffs the SAG meetings.

The Juvenile Justice Planner is 1 FTE paid 1/2 from Title II Administrative funds and ½ from State General funds to Act as both the Compliance Monitor and the DMC Coordinator for the state. The JJ Planner, in the capacity of DMC Coordinator, staffs the DMC Committee meetings.

Other members of SPA staff involved with the DMC Plan are the Statistical Analysis Unit who provide RRI data and analysis and the Community Justice Bureau Chief who administers the State General Fund dollars allocated to provide technical assistance to tribes and smaller units of local government; and the Executive Director of the SPA.

#### **Goal 1: Address the Funding Barriers to Assessing and Addressing DMC**

1. SPA staff, YJC and DMC will annually identify and participate in at least 3 activities to educate potential funding partners to assess and address DMC.
2. JJ Specialist will annually collaborate with the Department of Public Health and Human Services, Court Administration, and the Department of Corrections to plan and educate the legislature on the need for a Systems of Care to provide increased access to mental health and substance abuse resources for juveniles as measured by the number of collaborative activities and the number of new bills introduced to fund mental health and substance abuse treatment.
3. The JJ Planner will annually identify at least 5 alternative sources of existing data/research to assess/monitor the mechanisms contributing to DMC
4. The JJ Specialist will include an update on DMC in the Annual SAG Report to the Governor.

#### **Goal 2: Identify DMC**

1. SAG will continue to require that all non-tribal programs submit or update an RRI on an annual basis to receive Title II funding. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's and rubric used by the SAG to make award decisions)

#### **Goal 3: Assess/Diagnose DMC**

1. SAG will continue to require that all non-tribal programs that submit an RRI that identified DMC include a plan to assess the mechanisms that contribute to DMC. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's and rubric used by the SAG to make award decisions).
2. DMC Committee will continue to review assessment data to identify intervention priorities and bring forward to the YJC as seconded motions.
3. The JJ Planner will attend the JDAI quarterly meetings to report to the DMC Committee contributing mechanisms to DMC identified through the JDAI process.

#### **Goal 4: Address DMC (Intervention)**

1. The SAG will continue to make annual funding a total of at least 3 sites with identified DMC a priority. (Annual statewide minimum of \$50,000 from Annie E. Casey Foundation for travel of all sites stakeholders to quarterly JDAI meetings, onsite visits to model JDAI sites and annual JDAI conference, plus \$100,000 in Title II funding for Program Area 02 Alternatives to Detention for JDAI Coordinators and alternatives to detention for Hill, Missoula and Yellowstone Counties and a minimum of \$37,000 for Cascade site under Program Area 10)
3. The DMC Committee continues to work to provide DMC training to identified stakeholders and specifically will work with the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to provide the DMC training developed and evaluated by Connecticut to Montana Law Enforcement, Department of Corrections and Court Juvenile Probation in 2009. (This may include a TA request to OJJDP to provide the TOT to MLEA staff and regional trainers in 2009)

<b>Goal 4: Address DMC (Intervention)</b>
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| 4. The JJ Planner will continue annual outreach to the tribes to collaborate on developing tribal capacity to apply for and deliver intervention strategies and identifying tribal intervention strategies to address DMC as measured by the number of outreach activities engaged in and the number of bills and programs introduced to address DMC.   |
| 5. The JJ Planner and the SPA's Community Justice Bureau Chief will continue to provide annual technical assistance to the tribes on best and promising practices for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency as measured by the number of TA delivered to tribes and the number of American Indian programs developed as a result of TA, using a combination of reverted funds approved by the SAG, OJJDP TA resources, grant writing assistance provided with State General Funds for that purpose (\$60,000); and other funding sources as identified by the JJ Planner. |
| 6. The JJ Planner will work with Courts Administration to Request technical assistance to develop a sentencing matrix (graduated sanctions) for the purposes of implementing culturally appropriate and gender specific graduated sanctions for technical violators that provide alternatives to detention. (This is being left in the plan so as not to lose site of the need, but the first priority for staff time will be to respond as needed to the developmental needs of the JDAI pilot sites.)   |
| 3. The SAG will continue to annually fund tribal promising or best practices prevention or intervention programs in excess of the required Native American pass through allocation.   |

<b>Goal 5: Evaluate/Measure Performance of Intervention Programs</b>
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| 1. The SAG will continue to require all funded programs to report performance measures to DCTAT. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's used by the SAG to make award decisions)   |
| 2. The SAG will continue to require all non-tribal continuation applications to prepare and report on an updated RRI to monitor DMC in their community/county. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's used by the SAG to make award decisions) |
| 3. The DMC Committee will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the DMC Plan as measured by the number of objectives met or exceeded and report progress to the YJC.  |

<b>Goal 6: Monitor DMC</b>
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| 1. The DMC Committee and the JJ Planner will continue to meet at least 4 times per year to implement and monitor the DMC plan and bring forward recommendations for any adjustments to the plan to the YJC as seconded motions.  |
| 2. The DMC Committee will review at least 5 sources of data/research identified by the JJ Planner to monitor the mechanisms contributing to DMC. (Title II SAG funds)  |
| 3. The DMC Committee will monitor the overall effectiveness of the DMC plan as measured by the number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC (i.e. a reduction in over-representation at all points of contact (POC's) except diversion which should be an increase |
| 4. To monitor the performance measures of the JDAI sites and other programs funded to address DMC.   |

## APPENDIX 4

### 12/1/2007 - 11/30/2008 AECF Final Progress Report Grant # 207.0608 Request ID # 957266

#### Performance Measures:

- Average daily population in secure detention
  - Hill = 2.5
  - Cascade = 14.5
  - Missoula = 11
- Average lengths of stay in secure detention
  - Hill = 4.35 days
  - Cascade = 6.88 days
  - Missoula = 6.04 days
- Number and percentage of youth of color in secure detention
  - Hill = 7 (63.6%) for calendar year 2007
  - Cascade = 123 (37.3%) for calendar year 2007
  - Missoula = 20 (17.2%) for calendar year 2007
- Pre-adjudication, failure-to-appear, and re-arrest rates
  - No data currently available for this
- Specific policy reforms implemented
  - No activity - waiting on data
- Specific program reforms implemented
  - No activity - waiting on data
- Specific practice reforms implemented
  - No activity -waiting on data
- Funds obtained or reallocated from other funding sources to support detention reform
  - Title II funding allocation was approved that will provide:
    - Hill = \$20760
    - Cascade = \$36687
    - Missoula = \$21500
- Number of statewide stakeholder group meetings convened
  - May quarterly meeting was attended by 21 individuals
  - July fundamentals training was attended by 29 individuals
  - November quarterly meeting was attended by 19 individuals
- Specific state-level reforms implemented
  - 0 at this time - waiting on data analysis



## APPENDIX 4

- Number of model site visits conducted and number of attendees
  - 0 - AECF recommended holding off on this temporarily; will be completing this in 2009
- Number of Inter-site meetings convened and number of attendees
  - Local sites conduct monthly meetings with their stakeholders. This is in addition to the statewide meetings
- Number of training seminars coordinated and number of attendees
  - JDAI Fundamentals training - 29 attendees

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# 2007-2008 MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL GRANTS SUPPORT PROGRAM

*Report to the Governor's Office – October 16, 2008*

The following information is provided by the Montana Board of Crime Control based on vendor reports as of October 16, 2008. Information in this report is expected to change as new information is obtained.

## APPENDIX 5

# 2007-2008 MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL GRANTS SUPPORT PROGRAM

*Report to the Governor's Office – October 16, 2008*

The Montana Board of Crime Control is the designated state agency charged with administering millions of grant dollars dedicated to preventing and addressing crime statewide. MBCC is headed by an eighteen member board appointed by Governor Brian Schweitzer. Board members represent law enforcement, criminal justice system stakeholders, and citizens, including the first Montanans, our state's Native Americans. Board members provide critical citizen leadership, oversight and accountability of systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.

MBCC strives to provide a continuum of technical assistance services and tools to all Montanans and believes that communities are best suited to craft effective solutions to local problems. In 2007, MBCC dedicated technical assistance funds to increasing capacity in Montana's local and tribal public safety agencies. The program includes a variety of services including financial assistance for critical training, assistance with navigating the federal grant system as well as securing and presenting on site training throughout the state. A primary component of the program provides grant and technical writing assistance to local agencies. This program will assist Montana agencies to submit competitive grant applications, secure more funding locally, effectively administer grants and increase local public safety resources.



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Revised December 1, 2008

## APPENDIX 5

The following reports on the amount of grant funding secured between December, 2006 and November, 2008. Other services included researching funding opportunities for local jurisdictions and consulting on proposed projects.

### AWARDS

	<b>Tribal entities and Smaller Communities</b>
<b>Award amounts 2007- 2008</b>	\$720,589
<b>Pending Applications</b>	\$175,000

### ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

<b>Date</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>
1/4/2007	Ft. Belknap 2008 TCAP	Phone Consultation
6/6/2007	Colstrip COPS/BPV	Phone Consultation
6/6/2007	Great Falls Police Department JAG/COPS Grants	Consultative Session
6/6/2007	Valley Co. Sheriff's Office Alcohol Enforcement Funding	Consultative Session
12/17/2007	Blackfeet Tribal Court/Drug Court Grant	Consultative Session
12/17/2007	Blackfeet Tribal Court OVW Arrest Orders Grant	Consultative Session
1/28/2008	Crow Tribal Police TCHRIP	Consultative Session
2/29/2008	City of Brockton Law Enforcement Project 08	Research Report
2/29/2008	Rosebud Co. Sheriff's Office Patrol Equip. Project 08	Consultative Session
8/8/2008	Plains COPS/Technology	Phone Consultation



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## APPENDIX 5

### AWARDS AND PENDING APPLICATIONS – TRIBAL ENTITIES AND SMALLER COMMUNITIES

Account Name	Opportunity Name	Stage	Grant Program	Deadline Date	Award Amount	Pending Amount
Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap GREAT Project 08	Approved	Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT) Program – 16.737	12/14/2006	\$150,000	
Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap Tribal Youth Grant 07	Denied	Tribal youth Programs Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grants – 16.731	3/5/2007		
Blackfeet Tribal Nation	BTN T-CAP Project 08	Approved	Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) – 16.608	2/7/2008	\$107,800	
Fort Peck Tribe	FP T-CHRIP Project 08	Approved	Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Program (T-CHRIP) – 16.734	2/28/2008	\$20,380.50	
Rocky Boy's Tribal Police	RBTP T-CHRIP Project 08	Approved	Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Program (T-CHRIP) – 16.734	2/28/2008	\$91,932	
Fort Peck Tribe	FP SMART Project 08	Approved	Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program (SMART) – 16.750	5/7/2008	\$59,022	
Blackfeet Tribal Nation	BRN SMART Project 08	Denied	Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program (SMART) – 16.750	5/7/2008		
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Northern Cheyenne SMART Project 08	Approved	Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program (SMART) – 16.750	5/7/2008	\$91,454.50	
Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap TRGP Grant 08	Approved	COPS Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP) – 16.710	6/13/2008	\$200,000	
Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap Tribal Youth Grant	Denied	Tribal Youth Programs Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grants – 16.731	8/4/2008		
Fort Belknap Indian Community	Fort Belknap Weed/Seed Project Grant 08	Submitted	Weed & Seed – 16.595	9/9/2008		\$175,000



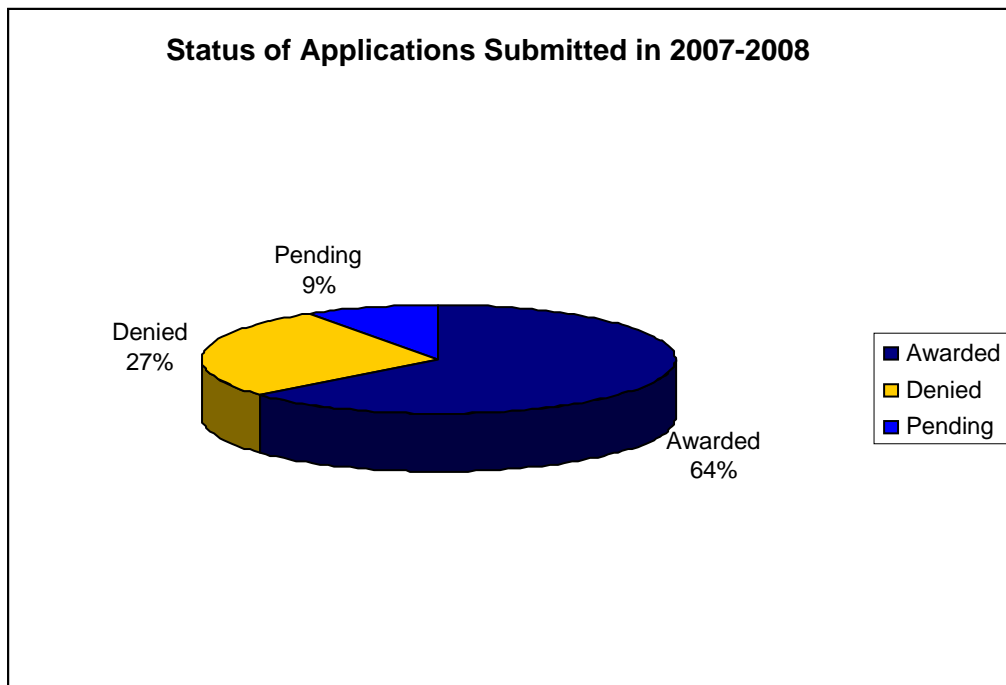
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## APPENDIX 5

### SUCCESS RATE AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Of the 11 grant applications for tribal entities and smaller communities submitted in 2007-2008, 7 were awarded, 3 were denied, and 1 is pending. Current statuses of these applications are displayed on the following chart.



### RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Montana Board of Crime Control has paid (or been invoiced) a total of \$34,250 in 2007-2008 for Tribal Entities and Smaller Communities. The total award value of \$720,589 makes the return on investment 20:1, or a Cost per Dollar Raised of 5 cents per dollar raised.

The following forecast is based strictly on the historical information above and is not intended to be a forecast or guarantee of any outcome, as past experience is not necessarily a guarantee or future success. If the pending application is also funded the potential total award figure would be \$895,589, providing a return on investment of 25:1, or a Cost per Dollar Raised of a little more than 3 cents per dollar raised.

Awards	Return on Investment	Cost per Dollar Raised
\$720,589	20:1	\$0.05
*\$895,589	25:1	\$0.03

\* Potential



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